

of the G-8 nations to get serious and to work to end child hunger and support education for all.

The press conference was organized by NetAid and supported by the Basic Education Coalition. David Morrison, the President of NetAid, and Eveline Herfkens, the executive coordinator of the U.N. Secretary general's Millennium Project, joined me at the podium. I was especially impressed by the efforts of the children of Savannah, who, with the support of NetAid, have launched a campaign to raise awareness and funds so that children around the world can have a chance to go to school.

Mr. Speaker, I have always believed that central to the American Dream has been the desire by parents to make sure that their children receive a better education and get a chance at having a better life than they did. This was true when our country was founded, and it is still true today. So it is fitting that the United States should lead the world in achieving universal basic education for the world's children.

Around the time of World War II, the United States discovered another important key to good education: Food. Many of the soldiers volunteering for the military, who we now refer to as the greatest generation, had problems associated with poor nutrition or hunger. Ultimately, this discovery led to the U.S. establishing a full-fledged universal school lunch program, and today many of our schools also offer breakfast to those in need.

The combination of global basic education and school feeding programs contributes not only to achieving the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education by the year 2015, but also to the Goal to cut hunger in half. But it is not going to happen unless donor nations make a significantly greater commitment of funds and resources.

Right now, wealthy nations commit an estimated \$1.4 billion to basic education. For fiscal year 2004, Congress appropriated \$326.5 million in foreign aid for basic education and another \$37 million provided through the Department of Labor to combat child labor. Sadly, only \$125 million was made available for global school feeding programs through all USAID and Department of Agriculture programs combined.

At this rate, the world will not be able to achieve universal primary education for another 150 years, or end child hunger for another century. So what should we do?

The G-8 leaders need to do much more than issue glowing statements in support of universal education. Photos and juggling the books will not build schools or put more teachers and materials in the classroom or provide meals to students too hungry to learn. Only new money, new resources, and, most important, the political will to turn promises into reality can do that.

Developing countries need an additional \$5.6 billion to ensure that every child can go to primary school. For the U.S. to exercise genuine leadership, President Bush should make a firm commitment that the United States will provide at least \$1 billion by fiscal year 2006 for basic education, and a minimum of \$300 million for U.S. funded international school feeding programs. The other G-8 nations should make similar commitments and fulfill them.

I am pleased to note that the fiscal year 2005 foreign aid bill that we passed last week includes \$400 million for basic education programs, and today we will vote on a resolution in support of global school feeding programs.

Our world will not achieve economic prosperity or social and political stability as long as children cannot go to school and continue to die from hunger. And we can only win the war against intolerance and terrorism when the children of the world are no longer hungry and illiterate, and their parents, families, and communities have hope for a better future.

On Sea Island, Georgia, the leaders of the world issued another set of glowing proclamations about how to create the better future. We now must wait and see if they have the political will to put their money on the table and make it happen.

A GREAT NATIONAL DEBATE AND OPEN GLOBAL DIALOGUE WILL WIN WAR ON TERRORISM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 20, 2004, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. MCDERMOTT) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, we know the President landed on the deck of an aircraft carrier and declared "mission accomplished" in Iraq. We know there have been more casualties in Iraq after the President's declaration than before. We know that Iraq was a wrong war at the wrong time in the wrong place. We know the justifications offered by the administration for war were either outright wrong or grossly misrepresented. We know that the work of the United Nations' weapons inspectors was finding the truth. We know Iraq did not pose a clear and present danger or an imminent threat to the United States. We know the President has led us into a blind, box canyon. We know we have diverted U.S. resources and international attention away from the hunt for the real terrorist. We need to remember that the war goes on. The U.S. casualties mount.

When the administration pulled out of Iraq, it left 160,000 U.S. soldiers in Iraq in harm's way. Not a day goes by without more U.S. soldiers being killed or injured in combat. Is the world safer or more dangerous? Did we succeed in Iraq because the administration pulled

out on time, or did we fail in Iraq by going there in the first place?

A new book, published by a 20-year national security veteran, bluntly concludes that Iraq was "a bloody and unsuccessful tool." Worse yet, the book is another voice saying that the war in Iraq will nurture more terrorism around the world. The book, entitled *Imperial Hubris*, ought to be required reading by every American, regardless of political party. Whether one agrees or disagrees with the author, you reach one inescapable conclusion: It is time for America to seriously debate and define a national terrorism policy.

Today, America has the so-called PATRIOT Act, passed in the middle of the night, that endangers the very freedoms the President claims to be defending. Today, we have a useless, so-called terror alert system fixed in permanent threat mode, as if scaring Americans on a daily basis somehow comforts them. Today, resolutions are rushed through the Congress, as if a rush to judgment will somehow make us safer. Today, we have a constant stream of terror rhetoric from the administration that speaks in broad generalities.

Some way, someday, somehow, someplace, something bad is going to happen. We will not be surprised. What we need to know as a Nation is, what are we going to do about it? Osama bin Laden may be the face of the terror, but the arms, the legs, and the rest of the body is much more than one person, and the issues involved are much deeper than the daily dose of rhetoric out of the White House.

America must face the choice before us; that we can confront the roots of terrorism by listening to everyone involved, by looking at all sides of the story, and acting from one of America's founding principles: Equal justice for all.

The Middle East is a place that wobbles on the brink of madness. A war without borders is a war carried on by people from place to place. A war without borders is a war against an invisible enemy standing in plain sight. We can confront the roots of terrorism by debating their cause, our role, and the world's future.

The alternative is to accept a world where we imagine that bullets and bombs can win a war without soldiers, where guns will prevail on a battlefield no one can walk on because we are standing on it, and where U.S. casualties risk going unnoticed by the Nation because the media has moved on, even as the blood of our beloved ones continue to flow.

Today, 160,000 soldiers are fighting and dying in Iraq. There is no end in sight, there is no homecoming anywhere soon. The bombs and the bullets and the madness are limitless, unless we choose to stop them. We best honor those who have fallen by resolving to face the consequences of war and by confronting the origins of terror. Words alone will not end the war on

terrorism, but words are the only way to stop.

The war on terrorism can be won: First, with a great national debate, followed by an honest and global dialogue with all the parties involved. Every day we delay is another day of bloodshed, another soldier dies, another caser comes home, another family buries their loved one, and it is another day further away from real peace and real judgment for all.

Mr. Speaker, the President has 106 days to begin this debate. If he fails, we will have a new president.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer: Lord God, You are the Daystar of a new day.

From the darkness of night and phantom dreams, You awaken us to the brightness of reality.

As from a mother's womb, You bring us forth to smile and delight or frown and cry over another passing day.

By the tasks You set before us, You strengthen our whole being and bring us to accomplishment. You lighten our burden and brighten our face by knowing love and friendship.

Help Congress and all in this Nation to awaken and respond as Your people now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. HAYWORTH led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced

that the Senate has passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 1303. An act to amend the E-Government Act of 2002 with respect to rulemaking authority of the Judicial Conference.

H.R. 4759. An act to implement the United States-Australia Free Trade Agreement.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 4520. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to remove impediments in such Code and make our manufacturing, service, and high-technology businesses and workers more competitive and productive both at home and abroad.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 4520) "An Act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to comply with the World Trade Organization rulings on the FSC/ETI benefit in a manner that preserves jobs and production activities in the United States, to reform and simplify the international taxation rules of the United States, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HATCH, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. LOTT, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. KYL, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SMITH, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. GREGG, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. GRAHAM of Florida, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. HARKIN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2261. An act to expand certain preferential trade treatment for Haiti.

S. 2479. An act to amend chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, to provide for Federal employees to make elections to make, modify, and terminate contributions to the Thrift Savings Fund at any time, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 70-770, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appoints the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) to the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, vice the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX).

REPORT ON H.R. 4850, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005

Mr. WOLF, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 108-610) on the bill (H.R. 4850) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1, rule XXI, all points of order are reserved on the bill.

KEEP AMERICANS INFORMED ON HOMELAND SECURITY

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as we enter this week and begin a very legislatively-intense week, members of the Select Committee on Homeland Security will be meeting this afternoon to begin to legislate and implement the reauthorization of the homeland security efforts.

I call today for a unified effort. I call today for telling the American people the truth and being able to explain to them the substance of chatter and the importance of unifying around a single theme of securing the homeland.

It is important to note as we leave this body at the end of the week, going to our respective home sites but also to our respective conventions, selecting nominees for the Presidency of the United States, it is important for local communities to be informed aptly. We must explain more extensively the color system, use what is right, pronounce when it is important to pronounce, and not utilize any of this for political purposes.

The debate this afternoon in our Select Committee on Homeland Security should be vigorous, special interest should have no place. The only place that should be in this mark-up should be the place of the American people, to ensure their safety. For many do believe that we are not as safe as we were 4 years ago, and we need to work in a unified policy to ensure that happens.

Internationally and domestically, securing the homeland is balanced between our freedom and our rights, as well as our ability to secure our local communities. I constantly believe that we should engage the American people in the security of our homeland.

WHATEVER IT TAKES TO DEFEND THE NATION

(Mr. HAYWORTH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I welcome many of the comments from my colleague from Texas. Homeland security and our national security, indeed, the survival and the continued success of the American people is what is at stake as we find ourselves engaged in this new type of warfare, this war on terror.

I believe it is important, despite this time of year and the pending political season, to understand that it is important not to politicize but at the same time to point out genuine differences of opinion that may exist because, after all, that is the purpose of the House of Representatives.